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FACTS ON FILE

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *UN hit Korean Red capital with heavy air raid; truce talks in new recess requested by Reds; Red China announced acceptance of Geneva pacts on rules of war.*

Yugoslavia promised jet planes, tanks, artillery from U.S.

Premier Mossadegh quit in Iran.

Domestic. *GOP Convention nominated Eisenhower for President, Nixon for Vice President on first ballot.*

Truman entered hospital for checkup after attack of virus, continued work signing bills.

New steel-strike talks failed.

Navy confirmed 1,238-mph. jet plane, laid keel for supercarrier Forrestal.

KOREA

Air Blow at Pyongyang. Pyongyang, North Korean capital, underwent one of the heaviest air raids of the Korean war July 11-12. The city's military, railroad & supply centers and war industries were raided for a night & day on the scale of recent attacks against North Korean hydroelectric plants.

The U.S. 5th AF described the Pyongyang raid as "the largest 24-hr. effort of the Korean conflict by Far East forces on one target area." 54 B-29s, largest force of Superfortresses ever assembled for a Korean night attack, were supported by 900 U.S. (land- & carrier-based), British, Australian, South African & South Korean fighter-bombers & jet fighters. About 1,400 tons of bombs, including 23,000 gallons of fire-bomb napalm, were dropped on Pyongyang & nearby points. Red MIG-15 jet fighters based in Manchuria were confronted with a force of 186 U.S. F-86 Sabrejets protecting the Pyongyang raiders and did not offer a serious challenge.

USAF officials said they had laid off Pyongyang for weeks to let the Reds fill it with a heavy concentration of military strength, thus convert it into a prime bombing target. But Pyongyong civilians had been warned repeatedly since June 16 in air-dropped pamphlets to move away from military-target areas because the city was marked for air attack. Red charges that the raid July 11-12 was a wanton assault on civilians were denied by USAF spokesmen, who said care was taken to pinpoint military targets and not subject civilian areas to saturation bombing. [See p. 157L]

(The UN Command also denied a Chinese Red charge July 13 that 8 American Sabrejets had strafed Antung, Manchuria July 11 and killed 49 persons. [See p. 205J-K]

Other UN air raids: on Communist radar stations near Haeju (south of Pyongyang) July 13 to knock out the "eyes" of Pyongyang's heavy concentration of radar-directed anti-aircraft guns; a followup raid on Pyongyang July 14. Allied infantry captured an important hill at the eastern end of the land front in a battle July 11-13. [See p. 214C]

U.S. Threatens More. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, said while visiting Seoul July 14 that the Yalu power-plant & Pyongyang raids had seriously crippled the Reds' ability to start an offensive and they "haven't a ghost of a chance of driving us out of here (Korea)." He warned in Tokio July 15 that even heavier bombings were in store for the Reds if they "insist on prolonging the war." He also implied that the U.S. would use atomic weapons ("anything except germ warfare") if the Reds threatened its position in Korea seriously. [See p. 182A]

Gen. James A. Van Fleet, U.S. 8th Army Commander, was freed July 10 of responsibility for behind-the-lines affairs in Korea so he could concentrate on combat. Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander, set up a "communications zone" command over all supply, transportation, evacuation & other agencies south of the combat zone. Its commander: Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Herren of Dadeville, Ala., previously 8th Army deputy commander for civil assistance. [See p. 174F]

Truce Talks Recessed. Communist delegates obtained a 2-day recess July 14 in the Panmunjom truce conference, extended it July 16 until July 18. They gave no reason for asking for the recess. UN negotiators expected the Reds to return with a new proposal on exchange of prisoners. Optimism over prospects for a truce increased at UN Hq. in New York July 17 when Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Jacob A. Malik cancelled plans for a trip home on leave. Reports in Washington diplomatic quarters July 17 said India was trying to hit upon a truce formula in informal talks in Peking, Washington & London. [See p. 213C]

Red China Indorses Geneva Pacts. Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai announced July 16 that Red China had accepted—with some reservations—the 1929 Geneva convention against germ warfare and 1949 Geneva conventions on treatment of wounded, sick & shipwrecked in war, treatment of war prisoners and protection of civilians against gas & germ mass-destruction weapons. Reservations with regard to prisoners: a side holding prisoners should not turn them over to the care of a humanitarian organization such as the Intl. Red Cross without the consent of the prisoners' home side; the captor side remained responsible for the prisoners' well-

'Red Dean' Stays, Escapes Trial

Prime Min. Winston Churchill & Most Rev. Dr. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, rejected demands in the British Parliament July 15 that the "Red" Dean of Canterbury, Very Rev. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, 77, be ousted from his Church of England office and tried for treason for having indorsed Red germ-war charges against UN forces in Korea.

Churchill told the House of Commons that a move to unfrock or prosecute the Dean would "invest (his) activities . . . with an importance they do not deserve." "Free speech carries with it the evil of all the foolish, venomous & unpleasant things that are said," Churchill added, "but on the whole we would rather lump them than do away with free speech."

The Archbishop, Primate of All England, told the House of Lords: The Dean was "a public nuisance" but "not yet a danger to the public safety." He had "misused & compromised his office" but was "no atheist" nor "an official member of the Communist Party" and there were no proper grounds for ousting him from his church post. The Dean "sincerely believes that the Christian principles of peacemaking & social justice are better applied in Communist countries . . . That is not in itself heresy. We all have a right to be wrong."

The Dean repeated his charges at a pro-Red Britain-China Friendship Society meeting in London July 16. He said the Intl. Com. of the Red Cross, a group of Swiss citizens, was "not to be trusted" to investigate the germ-war charges because it pronounced Nazi concentration camps "all right" during World War II and its emissaries in Korea "wear American uniforms." He praised Red China's economic programs, said Britain "should not need another dollar from the U.S. if we traded with the 800 million people from Prague to Peking who want things from us." [See p. 213L; Vol. XI, 263J, 85P]

Herbert A. Philbrick, ex-FBI counter-agent in the U.S. CP, wrote in the ***N.Y. Herald Tribune*** July 15 that he met the "Red Dean" at a "secret, closed Communist meeting" Nov. 16, 1948 in Boston "under conditions that could have meant but one thing: that the Dean was a highly important underground member of the Communist Intl. who used the Church of England as a 'cover' for his pro-Soviet activities." [See p. 43P]

being after they were transferred to a substitute protector; prisoners convicted of war crimes, according to principles established in the Nuremberg & Tokio trials after World War II, were exempted from benefits of the 1949 convention on POWs. [See pp. 213F, 198H; Vol. XI, 402M]

U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said in Washington July 16 he was skeptical of the Reds' observance of the Geneva conventions. He said they had promised to observe the rules of war before accepting them formally but had violated them in at least 5 ways during the Korean war.

Reds Move POW Camps. A Communist charge July 13 that UN planes raiding Pyongyang had hit a camp for POWs at nearby Mayhon and killed 13, wounded 72 Allied prisoners was denied July 14 by Gen. Clark. He said aerial photos showed the camp unharmed. The Reds informed the UN truce delegation in Panmunjom July 17 that it had redistributed many of the 12,000 listed UN POWs in North Korea to new stockades, 4 of which were in or near Pyongyang. [See p. 189L-M]

UN on Anti-Red POWs. The U.S. gave the UN Security Council in New York a formal report July 13 that more than 100,000 UN-held prisoners in Korea had said they would commit suicide, resist to the death or try to escape rather than be returned to Red territory. [See p. 214B-C]

The U.S. 8th Army reported July 13 that one North Korean POW was shot & killed, 3 others wounded on Cheju Island July 6-11 when they defied orders to stop digging escape tunnels in their compound. Brig. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner's command was extended July 1 to all UN prisoner camps in Korea. His title: Dep. Comdr. of the 2d Logistical Command for Prisoner-of-War Affairs. [See pp. 214B, 189L]

U.S. casualties through July 11 totaled 112,843 (19,838 dead), the Defense Dept. reported July 16. Col. Frank H. Schwable of Arlington, Va., chief of staff of the First Marine Aircraft Wing, and his co-pilot, Maj. Roy H. Bley of Santa Ana, Calif., were reported missing July 12 after Red anti-aircraft fire downed their plane over North Korea. [See p. 213J-K] . . . **Korean relief** contributions on the UN side have totaled $516 million ($495,092,048 from the U.S.), the UN Command reported July 12. [See pp. 182D, 117H] . . . **Japan** & UN representatives agreed July 15 on a plan for a joint agency to determine facilities & areas in Japan used by UN forces, the facilities to be returned eventually to Japan. All Govts. involved must approve the agreement. [See p. 133E] . . . **Congressional Medal of Honor** citation: posthumously July 12 to Army Sgt. 1/c Tony K. Burris of Blanchard, Okla., for actions that cost him his life but enabled his unit to capture a strategic position during the Heartbreak Ridge battle. [See p. 214D; Vol. XI, 321G] . . . **58 Thunderjets** (F-84Gs) flew from Albany, Ga. to Japan July 4-17 with only 7 stops during the 10,895-mi. trip, the biggest transoceanic mass jet flight to date. They made several refueling contacts while in flight. Far East AF commander Gen. Otto Weyland said the flight "proves tactical airplanes can be moved to any part of the world at the drop of a hat." [See p. 153D] . . . **North Korean war plans** were revealed to Japanese Communists at least 10 weeks before the Reds invaded South Korea in 1950, according to *Red Flag in Japan*, a study of Japanese Communists by Asst. Prof. Rodger Swearington of USC & Paul Langer published by the Harvard U. Press July 13. [See Vol. XI, p. 170D]

COLD WAR IN EUROPE

Yugoslavia to Get U.S. Weapons. A visiting group of U.S. defense officials headed by Asst. Defense Secy. Frank C. Nash told Marshal Tito July 13 he would receive jet planes, heavy artillery, tanks & other heavy military equipment from the U.S. this fiscal year. The decision to increase U.S. arms aid to Yugoslavia was made after Maj. Gens. George Olmstead (Office of Military Assistance director) & Clyde D. Eddleman (U.S. Army Deputy Chief of Staff) watched Yugoslav troops in training. The U.S. observers reported Tito's troops excellent as to condition, training & morale and well equipped with small arms but lacking in planes & heavy armor. Nash's delegation, which met with Tito at his summer home in Bled, also promised more American aid to Yugoslav munitions industries. [See pp. 215B, 207A, 173F]

German Rearmament. The East German Socialist Unity (Communist) Party closed a party congress in East Berlin July 12 by approving a program for strengthening Govt. control of the state and building up armed forces. It cabled Soviet Premier Stalin a promise to this effect July 14. [See pp. 214J-K, 206F-G, 190D]

British Laborite members of Parliament in London adopted a resolution July 16 saying the time was "inopportune" for Britain to ratify its peace contract with West Germany. Aneurin Bevan's leftists lost, 79-73, on a demand that the party condemn ratification of the contract at any time unless NATO countries were fully rearmed before the arming of West Germans began. [See pp. 205E-F, 190N]

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer visited West Berlin July 16 to signify support of the city against Red blockade pressure. He predicted that Russia would eventually agree to unification of Europe, with Germany as an equal member, as a "necessity" for world peace. [See pp. 214G, 206D]

Spy Sentenced, Britain Ousts Russian. William Martin Marshall, 24, a Forgn. Office radio operator, was given a 5-yr. prison sentence in London July 10 for betrayal of secret information to 2d Secy. Pavel S. Kuznetsov of the Soviet Embassy there. Britain ordered Kuznetsov's expulsion from the country July 12. Marshall, accused of giving the Russian information on radio channels used for sending secret Forgn. Office messages, was found guilty by a jury in Old Bailey. He denied having given Kusnetsov secret information but said he had become an admirer of Russia while working as a British Embassy radio operator and found Russians more friendly than Britons. The jury recommended leniency on grounds that Kuznetsov had led Marshall astray and the 5-yr. sentence was light under Britain's Official Secrets Act. [See pp. 190P-191A]

The British Forgn. Office also warned Soviet Embassy officials July 15 not to try to intimidate Baltic & Ukrainian refugees in Britain into returning to the USSR. The refugees were assured "no foreign authority can . . . force them to leave this country against their will." [See p. 207E]

NATO. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway announced July 16 a new Southeastern Europe Land Command under a U.S. general (undesignated) to command NATO land forces supplied by Greece & Turkey, who refused to accept command of an Italian general. Ridgway's plan provided for 2 land commands in Adm. Robert B. Carney's Southern Europe sector. Lt. Gen. Enrico Frattini was redesignated Southern Europe land commander (under Carney) with only Italian troops in his area. [See pp. 214N, 158K]

U.S. Amb.-to-NATO William H. Draper Jr. reported July 15 that European contractors received orders for $684 million worth of military equipment for NATO forces in the fiscal year ended June 30. Shares: France $335.5 million, Italy $129 million, Britain $69 million, Belgium $46 million, Netherlands $38 million, Greece $11 million, Norway & Denmark $6 million each, Luxembourg $300,000, non-NATO countries $43 million. Source of the funds: $600 million from U.S. Mutual Security appropriations, $84 million from U.S. Defense Dept. funds for purchase of equipment for American forces in Europe. [See pp. 199C, 182H]

France July 10 extended its penal code against espionage & sabotage to cover acts against forces or representatives of all NATO powers stationed in France. [See p. 215F] . . . Portugal July 1 announced unification of its army & navy air arms to fulfill NATO commitments. [See pp. 206P, 117K] . . . Chauncey G. Parker, Director for Admin. of the Intl. Bank, replaced M. Leon Dayton July 14 as chief of the MSA mission in Italy.

USSR. Soviet periodicals, including the USSR Info. Bulletin, published in the U.S. were banned by the U.S. State Dept. July 15. The U.S. in turn closed down the Russian-language magazine *Amerika* (published in Moscow since 1946) because of "progressive restriction" of its circulation by the Soviet Govt. State said it would use more transmitters & a greater variety of USSR languages to beam information into the Soviet Union via the Voice of America and offset the loss of *Amerika*. [See p. 205G]

USSR internal conditions as described in Bonn July 15 by Eugeny Sergeyevich Volchansky, 32, formerly a high-ranking civil engineer in East Germany who recently fled to West Berlin: Much of the USSR population is "disturbed & resentful" and might revolt against the Reds in event of war but "today revolution is unthinkable" because of the Reds' strong control over the country; workers generally suffer from "slavery, poverty & a complete lack of rights"; many disbelieve the Govt.'s "hate America" & other propaganda. U.S. intelligence officers called Volchansky "the most knowledgeable civilian Russian defector to come to the West in recent years." [See pp. 207D-E, 119J]

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Enters Hospital. Pres. Truman, 68, was admitted to the Army's Walter Reed Gen. Hospital (Washington) for a "check-up" July 16 after being ill with a virus infection since July 13. The White House insisted, however, that his condition was not serious and that he was continuing work during his sickness. It was the first time he was hospitalized since he became President. He has enjoyed excellent health throughout most of his nearly 2 terms in office. [See Vol. XI, p. 5C-D]

Orders Trade Study. Pres. Truman asked the Public Advisory Board for Mutual Security July 13 to investigate U.S. foreign trade policies to see whether some were working "at cross purposes with the basic objectives of the Mutual Security Program to achieve economic strength & solvency among the free nations." He called its attention to "an increasing body of restrictive laws [such as the 'cheese' amendment] attempting to further the interests of particular American producers by cutting down the imports of various foreign goods." He also referred to the growing shortages & rising costs of U.S. raw materials reported by his Materials Policy Comm. The latter group, reporting June 23 after an 18-mo. study of U.S. needs & supplies for the next 25 years, urged free nations to coordinate development & use of resources. It found that the U.S. has become a materials deficit nation, predicted a 50-60% rise in U.S. needs by 1975, at which time the nation would import at about $3 billion a year some 20% of its required materials. This would support a doubled gross national product of $566 billion a year, population of 193 million & a working force of 82 million. Demand for minerals would rise 90% in 25 years, iron-copper-lead-zinc needs going up only 40-50% but magnesium demand increasing 1,800-2,000%, bauxite (for aluminum) 400%, fluorspar 300%. [See pp. 208L, 167E, 5E; Vol. XI, 28M]

Bills Signed. "Fair trade" measure restoring authority of manufacturers & retailers to set prices of brand-name products in 45 states, July 14. Mr. Truman warned that the bill would restrict competitive forces needed for a healthy economy. [See p. 209E] . . . Korea "GI Bill of Rights," July 16. [See p. 218E] . . . $46,610,938,916 defense appropriation for fiscal 1953, July 10. [See p. 218C] . . . $2,398,282,800 military construction appropriation, July 14. [See p. 218C-D] . . . $11,793,776,339 omnibus supplemental appropriation, July 15. Mr. Truman said it continued "short-sighted" cuts in funds for civil defense, the anti-inflationary program and the Mutual Security Program. [See pp. 217P-218B] . . . $584,061,600 Army civil functions appropriation, July 11. [See pp. 217P-218B] . . . $1,015,911,710 State-Justice-Commerce-judiciary appropriation, July 10. [See p. 218D] . . . $1.395 billion expansion of defense housing program, July 14. [See p. 218H] (A Public Housing Admin. spokesman said July 15 that a rider in the appropriation bill providing for the starting of 35,000 public housing units in fiscal 1953 will prevent completion of the 6-yr., 810,000-unit public housing program authorized in 1949. It limits future public housing starts to an annual 35,000.) [See pp. 209B, 218D] . . . Measure extending civil service job preference to Korean war veterans, July 14 . . . Bill providing for 1½ million-man "ready" & "stand-by" military reserve organization and limiting the President's authority to call up reservists, July 9. [See p. 209D] . . . Legislation giving federal inspectors greater authority to enforce coal mine safety measures, July 16. Mr. Truman pointed out that the bill was deficient in many respects but was still an advance. [See p. 160H] . . . Pension increase for 160,000 retired Govt. employes, July 16. [See p. 218H] . . . Pay raise for members of the Subversive Activities Control Board (from current $12,500 a yr. to $15,000), July 12 . . . Bill barring radio & TV stations from charging political candidates more than regular commercial rates, July 16. [See p. 209F] . . . Authorization for taxpayers to deduct 20% (instead of former 15%) of gross income for donations, July 8. This was an amendment to an act exempting from taxation money received from some sports promotions for the benefit of the Red Cross. [See p. 185N] . . . Continuation through June 30, 1953 of suspension of import taxes on all metal scrap except lead, July 14. [See p. 48B] . . . Bill putting airline ticket sellers under CAB control, July 15 . . . Legislation clearing the name of William S. Cox, courtmartialled as a result of a War of 1812 naval disaster, July 10. Cox, then a 21-yr.-old midshipman, was made the scapegoat for naval hero James Lawrence, who was killed during the capture of his ship, the frigate *Chesapeake*, by the British frigate *Shannon* off Boston Harbor June 1, 1813.

Retired. Walter D. Hassett, 71, Pres. Truman's correspondence secretary, July 15. [See Vol. IX, p. 340C] . . . Clyde B. Aitchison, 77, ICC member, July 10. [See Vol. VI, p. 408P]

POLITICS

Republican Natl. Convention

'Ike,' Nixon Head Slate. Gen. of the Army Dwight David Eisenhower, 61, defeated Sen. Robert Alphonso Taft (O.), 62, to win a first-ballot nomination as GOP Presidential candidate on the last day of the Republican Natl. Convention in Chicago July 11. The convention, which had been through a bitter contest for the Presidential nomination, then nominated Sen. Richard Milhous Nixon (Calif.), 39, Vice President by acclamation.

The first-ballot roll call showed 595 votes for Eisenhower—9 short of the majority needed for nomination—against 500 for Taft, 81 for Calif. Gov. Earl Warren, 20 for ex-Minn. Gov. Harold Edward Stassen, 10 for Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur. Following the roll call, Minnesota clinched the nomination by switching 19 Stassen votes to Eisenhower. Other states then rushed to jump on the band-wagon by swinging to Eisenhower and brought the official count up to 845 for Eisenhower (241 more than needed) as against 280 for Taft, 77 for Warren, 4 for MacArthur. (Eisenhower's total should have been 841, Taft's 284. In the confusion, 4 Maryland votes for Taft were incorrectly listed by the tally clerk as for Eisenhower.) A motion to make the nomination unanimous was then carried by voice vote despite scattered shouts of "No!"

The 5 Presidential candidates were put in nomination the night of July 10-11. The balloting began at 11:50 a.m. July 11, and Eisenhower was declared Presidential nominee at 1:40 p.m. Taft's name was proposed by Sen. Everett Dirksen (Ill.) and Warren's by Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.) before midnight July 10. The others were presented July 11 (after midnight July 10)—Eisenhower's by Md. Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin, Stassen's by Mrs. C. Edward Howard of Minnesota, MacArthur's by Fred L. Coogan of Oklahoma. Taft & Eisenhower were honored by floor demonstrations of 40-45 minutes each when their names were offered, Warren by a 15-min. demonstration.

Nixon, the only formal candidate for the Vice Presidency, was put in nomination by Sen. Knowland July 11. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (Me.) scotched plans to have her name offered for the Vice Presidential nomination as a token bid for more acceptance of women in high office.

After the balloting, which Eisenhower watched over TV from his hq. in Chicago's Blackstone Hotel, the new nominee visited Taft, Warren & Stassen, the losing candidates, to get their promises of support for the election. At Taft's hq. in the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Eisenhower called Taft "a very great American." Taft pledged to do everything he could to help Eisenhower in his campaign and in his administration. [See p. 216L]

Eisenhower & Nixon delivered their acceptance addresses before the convention the evening of July 11, and the convention then adjourned at 8:21 p.m. Eisenhower pledged a "fighting campaign," a "crusade" whose aims were: (1) "To sweep from offices an administration which has fastened on every one of us the wastefulness, the arrogance & corruption in high places, the heavy burdens & the anxieties which are the bitter fruit of a party too long in power." (2) "A program of progressive policies drawn from our finest Republican traditions; to unite us wherever we have been divided; to strengthen freedom wherever among any group it has been weakened; to build a sure foundation for solid prosperity for all here at home and for a just & sure peace throughout the world." [See pp. 215L-217K]

Party Split. Eisenhower faced the job of trying to end enmities within the Republican Party caused by the bitter nomination campaign. The party split had been dramatized during the convention by 2 Eisenhower victories: (1) The convention's adoption July 7 of the "fair-play" rule under which disputed delegates were barred from voting [see p. 215N], and (2) its decision July 9 to seat a pro-Eisenhower delegation from Georgia rather than a pro-Taft one. During the vote on the latter issue, Puerto Rican delegate Marcelino Romani injected the sole element of humor into the tense struggle by insisting on a roll call of the 3-member P.R. delegation—and getting its vote changed from 3 for the

pro-Taft Ga. delegation to 2 pro-Taft, one (Romani) pro-Eisenhower. (The P.R. delegation, usually listed as 3 pro-Taft, sometimes as 2 pro-Taft, one pro-Eisenhower, cast 3 votes to nominate Taft, switched to 2 for Taft, one for Eisenhower.) [See p. 215M]

Although Taft had promised to help Eisenhower, many of his backers found defeat hard to take. Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover made no pledge for Eisenhower but said July 11: "Being a Republican, I shall vote the Republican ticket" [see p. 216J]. Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, chairman of the Citizens Com. for Taft, said: "I am a good loser but a disappointed American" and "don't know" whether to support Eisenhower [see p. 193G]. David S. Ingalls, Taft's cousin & national campaign manager, denied that the party rift would be permanent. He & many other Taft backers aimed their attacks at N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, twice defeated as GOP Presidential nominee, rather than at Eisenhower. Ingalls had released July 10 a statement accusing Dewey of "dictating" the Eisenhower campaign, charging "the Dewey gang" with "a steal" in the Texas dispute [see p. 215L-M], calling Dewey "the most cold-blooded, ruthless & selfish political boss in the country today." Dewey had been booed by Taft backers when Sen. Everett Dirksen (Ill.), arguing for the pro-Taft Georgia delegation July 9, had pointed to him on the convention floor and accused him of having led the party to defeat. (Roy Foster, head of Georgia's defeated pro-Taft delegation, announced in Atlanta July 14 that "the fight is over" and he would aid the Eisenhower campaign.) Brig. Gen. Bonner T. Fellows, ex-aide to MacArthur, resigned as the GOP Natl. Com.'s Veterans Div. director (he had held the post 4 years) as soon as Eisenhower won in order to "speak & write" in support of "military views" which were opposed to Eisenhower's.

Reaction to Nomination. Pres. Truman & Ill. Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson declined to comment on Eisenhower's nomination. All active Democratic Presidential candidates, however, seemed certain they could beat him. Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) in Syracuse, N.Y. July 14: Eisenhower was "the unwitting tool of the few greedy men who have long sought to control" U.S. economy. W. Averell Harriman in Sea Girt, N.J. July 14: The belief that Eisenhower is a foreign policy "expert" "is a myth"; his domestic views "are the same now as they were when he started at West Pt. 40 years ago." Sen. Robert S. Kerr (Okla.) July 11: Eisenhower "will find . . . that no matter how hard he tries to escape it, the Republican Party's record will be a handicap greater than he can overcome." Sen. Richard B. Russell (Ga.) July 12: Eisenhower "talked about a $40 billion budget when he of all men should know that our arms commitments alone for 1953 exceed that figure." Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley July 12: The GOP Convention nominated Eisenhower after its keynoter, MacArthur, drew "attention to the traditional American reservation on a military man" as President.

Ex-Dem. Natl. Chrmn. James A. Farley warned in New York July 11 that Eisenhower was "a very formidable candidate"; beating him would be "no pink tea party." (Elliott Roosevelt told the *Denver Post* July 10 [day before the nomination] that he was "one of millions of Democrats" who would vote for Eisenhower if the Republicans nominated him.)

Most pro-Taft newspapers began to offer more-or-less grudging support to Eisenhower. The *Chicago Tribune* assailed "contemptible" Dewey for Taft's defeat, said "the people of America . . . have been denied the man they wanted." It called Eisenhower the candidate of Pres. Truman, Dewey, Wall St. & Europe. The *N.Y. Daily News* said it would ask "all our friends who have been telling us they'd rather vote Democratic than vote for Eisenhower please to reconsider" because even a "near-Republican" would be better than a Democrat. *Columbus (O.) State Journal:* "A disappointment to Ohio Republicans . . . Eisenhower won principally because of the prevailing opinion that he was the most certain of election in November."

Non-Communist UN delegates and British, French, Italian & other Western European leaders privately expressed joy at Eisenhower's victory. West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer admitted in a *N.Y. Herald Tribune* interview July 15 that "a great weight has been lifted from my shoulders" by the nomination of a non-"isolationist." The Italian Forgn. Ministry said July 11: "We are happy that the concept of collective security . . . has triumphed." The London *Times* said "it is now certain that the broad stream of American leadership in the world will not be diverted or dry up." There was no immediate Soviet comment on Eisenhower, but Moscow *Pravda* & other Red papers attacked Nixon July 13 as an "extreme reactionary." Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), ranking Republican on the Senate Forgn. Relations Com., urged the Truman Admin. July 16 to confer with Eisenhower & his advisers on foreign policy to avert "a period of uncertainty & indecision" between the convention & next Inauguration Day (Jan. 20). [See p. 201G]

Natl. Com. Revamped. Arthur E. Summerfield, 53, Flint, Mich. auto dealer, was elected chairman of the Republican Natl. Com. at a meeting in the Conrad Hilton Hotel July 12. Summerfield, chosen by Eisenhower, replaced Guy G. Gabrielson, who had backed Taft. The committee also elected 4 vice chairmen: Walter S. Hallanan of Charleston, W. Va. [see p. 216H]; McIntyre Faries of Los Angeles; Mrs. Consuelo Northrop Bailey of Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. Daniel J. Schneider of Mt. Morrison, Col.

The Natl. Convention voted, 683-513, July 10 to decrease the South's disproportionate strength in the Natl. Com. by making about 30 Republican state chairmen members of the committee. "Bonus" memberships would go to each state that either (a) gives its electoral vote to a GOP Presidential nominee, (b) elects a Republican Governor or (c) elects a Republican majority to Congress (Senate & House combined). A territory would get the bonus by electing a Republican delegate to Congress. Women fought the change as ending their equality on the Natl. Com. (each state & territory has one Natl. Committeeman, one Natl. Committeewoman) because state chairmen, who would get the bonus memberships, are generally men.

The Georgia delegation unseated Harry Sommers as its Natl. Committeeman July 10, replaced him with W. R. Tucker. Sommers, pro-Taft member of the pro-Eisenhower delegation, had not backed his delegation against its pro-Taft rival for convention recognition. (Taft backers had offered to keep Sommers as Natl. Committeeman as a "compromise" for rejecting the pro-Eisenhower Georgia delegation.) [See pp. 207P, 215L-M]

The pro-Eisenhower Louisiana delegation July 10 unseated Natl. Committeeman John E. Jackson, a Taft supporter, replaced him with John Minor Wisdom, who headed Louisiana's Eisenhower backers in their fight for convention recognition. [See p. 215M]

Facts on Eisenhower & Nixon

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER, 61, new leader of GOP's "progressive" faction, admitted to essentially conservative views on labor, economics, other domestic issues. 3d of David Jacob & Ida Elizabeth Stover Eisenhower's 6 sons (7th died in infancy). Born in Denison, Tex. Oct. 14, 1890. Grew up in Abilene, Kan. Ancestors were German Mennonites who left Europe, settled in Pennsylvania in 1732 to escape religious persecution. Eisenhower has no formal church affiliation, frequently attends Presbyterian Church, was married by Presbyterian clergyman. Nickname since childhood: Ike.

EISENHOWER

Education. Graduated Abilene High School 1909. Outstanding school football & baseball player, played semi-pro baseball after graduation. Did odd jobs for 2 years before trying for Annapolis. After taking joint examination for Naval & Military Academies in 1910, he discovered he was too old for Annapolis, accepted Sen. Joseph L. Bristow's appointment to West Point as 2d choice. Stood 61st in scholarship (behind Omar N. Bradley), 95th in deportment in West Point's 164-man 1915 class. Other classmates: James Van Fleet, Joseph T. McNarney, George Stratemeyer.

Pre-World War II. Started as infantry officer after leaving West Point. Commanded Tank Training Center at Camp Colt, Pa. as temp. lt. col. during World War I, then commanded tank battalion, served in Panama. Topped 275-man class at Army's Command & Gen. Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, 1926. Asst. to Gen. Douglas MacArthur while latter was Army Chief of Staff and head of U.S. military mission to Philippines.

World War II. Temp. brig. gen. as 3d Army chief of staff when Pearl Harbor was bombed. Became chief of War Dept.'s Operations Div. (maj. gen.) Mar. 1942. Commanded U.S. (July 1942) & eventually all non-Communist Allied (Dec. 1943) forces in Europe & Africa, led Allies to World War II victory over Axis. Appointed full gen. Feb. 1943, gen. of the army Dec. 1944.

Postwar. Army Chief of Staff Nov. 1945-Feb. 1948. Pres. of Columbia U. since then. Urged by leaders of both parties, including Pres. Truman, to run for President in 1948 but refused. (Mr. Truman offered while in Germany for Potsdam Conf. in 1945 to support Eisenhower for President in 1948.) Recalled to military duty by Mr. Truman Dec. 1950 to head Atlantic Pact armed forces. Returned from Europe June 1952, after completing organization of Atlantic defense forces, to accept new demands that he become Republican Presidential candidate.

Family. Married to Mary (Mamie) Geneva Doud, an Episcopalian, in Denver July 1, 1916. 2 sons—Dwight Doud (died in infancy), Maj. John Sheldon Doud, 29, West Point graduate, tank specialist, slated for Korea. 3 grandchildren (children of Maj. Eisenhower & former Barbara Jean Thompson)—Dwight David 2d, 4, Barbara Ann, 3, Susan, 6 mos. 4 living brothers—Arthur B., 65 (oldest), vice pres. of Commerce Trust Co. in Kansas City; Edgar N., Tacoma, Wash. lawyer; Earl N., West Penn Power Co., engineer; Milton Stover, 52 (youngest), pres. of Pa. State Coll. (5th brother, Roy, died in 1942.)

Views. Advocated collective security arrangements with free nations. Opposed "isolationism," drastic cuts in Truman foreign aid program. Opposed extending Korean war by bombing Manchurian bases, backing Chiang

Kai-shek in invasion of Chinese mainland. Supported UN. Urged balanced military force rather than dependence primarily on air power. Admitted ignorance of farm, many other domestic problems but backed farm price supports. Denounced federal absorption of local functions, Govt. corruption & waste. Promised clean-out of Democrats in top federal jobs if elected. Pledged tax cuts. Denounced racial-religious bias but opposed compulsory FEPC. Backed reciprocal tariff agreements. [See Vol. X, pp. 406M-407C for previous biog. sketch, Indexes Vols. II-XII for activities, views]

RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON, 39, Senate's youngest Republican, youngest man nominated for Vice Presidency by the Republicans. (2 younger men were Democratic Vice Presidential nominees: John C. Breckenridge, 35, in 1906, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, 38, in 1920. Breckenridge was elected, FDR defeated.) His leadership in Communist investigation was chiefly responsible for perjury conviction of Alger Hiss. Born in Yorba Linda, Calif. Jan. 9, 1913. Son of Francis Anthony & Hannah Milhous Nixon, Quakers then running citrus ranch. Attended Whittier (Calif.) High School. Worked his way through Whittier College (graduated 1934), Duke U. Law School (1937); pres. of student body at both latter institutions. Failed to make Whittier Coll. football team despite 4 years of trying. Still maintains "interest in all sports & the records of teams to way back." Practiced law in Whittier 1937-42. Waived immunity as Quaker to join Navy in 1942. Served as ground officer (rising from lt., j.g., to lt. comdr.) with Marine air unit in Solomons campaign.

Wide World

NIXON

Congressional Career. While waiting discharge from Navy in 1946, defeated Rep. Jerry Voorhis (D.) for election to U.S. House from California's 12th Dist. Defeated Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D.) for elevation to Senate in 1950. Gained fame as House Un-American Activities Com. member by forcing showdown when it became obvious that either Alger Hiss or Whittaker Chambers had committed perjury. Issued subpena which produced Chambers' "pumpkin films" [see Vol. VIII, pp. 388L-389A]. Was co-author of controversial Mundt-Nixon Communist control bill (1948), helped draft Taft-Hartley law (but said later it should be amended). Has implied disapproval of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's methods of crusading against communism. Opposed "isolationism," backed Marshall Plan & continued foreign aid, fought efforts to curtail Presidential control of foreign relations, assailed corruption in Govt.

Family. Married ex-Democrat Patricia Ryan June 21, 1940. 2 daughters—Patricia, 6, Julie, 4. [See Indexes Vols. VIII-XII]

Eisenhower's Plans. Eisenhower decided in Chicago July 14, before flying back to Denver, that he would act as "supreme commander" of his campaign but would appoint a personal campaign director as "chief of staff." This plan was announced by Walter Williams of Seattle, national chairman of Citizens for Eisenhower. Nixon, who flew to Washington July 13, said Eisenhower "will have the major responsibility of determining campaign policy," indicated he would accept Eisenhower's decisions. He said Eisenhower "wants to make the Vice Presidency a post of real responsibility & importance."

Eisenhower announced July 13 that Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R., Mass.), who had managed the general's pre-convention campaign, was leaving the Eisenhower staff to concentrate on his own reelection campaign [see p. 193C]. Newly elected GOP Natl. Chrmn. Summerfield took over Lodge's duties. Eisenhower simultaneously appointed Arthur H. Vandenberg Jr., who had headed his personal campaign staff, to the new post of executive assistant (duties same as before). [See p. 132A]

Eisenhower Quits Army. Eisenhower sent Army Secy. Frank Pace Jr. a letter of resignation from the Army July 12. This action, ending a 37-yr. military career, will also end Eisenhower's right to $19,541 a year in retirement pay & allowances (which he had waived on agreeing to seek the nomination) and to the services of his 3 military aides. [See p. 175M]

Taft Bars Future Race. Taft, who had lost his 3d bid for the GOP Presidential nomination, told reporters July 12: "This is the last time I'll ever run for President. I'll be too old [66 in the 1956 Presidential year]."

Other Political Developments

Democrats Prepare for Convention. Advance guards of the 31st Democratic Natl. Convention, scheduled to open July 21, began moving into Chicago even before the Republicans had left after their convention. Sen. John J. Sparkman (Ala.), among the first to arrive, started setting up hq. for Sen. Richard B. Russell (Ga.) in Taft's old hq. suite in the Conrad Hilton Hotel July 13. Pres. Truman's message to the convention, distributed July 16, said "there must be no betrayal of the New Deal & Fair Deal," called for "a crusade for the things that . . . are right & good for the American people & the peace of the world." 18 Democratic Senators & 35 Democratic Representatives urged the convention July 14 to include in its platform a plank for a nationwide Presidential primary to end "back-room dealing" & "other glaring imperfections in the present nominating procedure."

Gael Sullivan, campaign manager for Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), charged in Chicago July 15 that a supporter of Sen. Robert S. Kerr (Okla.) tried to bribe Kefauver's California delegates. His charges followed a report July 14 by John Anson Ford of Los Angeles, head of Kefauver's California delegation, that (a) "a certain party" paid "more than $1,600" for 8 round-trip tickets on the special train to the convention, offered them as bribes to delegates to switch after voting for Kefauver on the first ballot, (b) delegate Wilbur Lagette had been offered $500 down & $1,000 more later to induce 3 delegates to switch from Kefauver after the first ballot. Kerr denied that he or "anyone connected with me" had offered any bribes.

James A. Hagerty reported in the *N.Y. Times* July 17 that 2 friends of Ill. Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson had conferred with the governor and then said he could be drafted for the Presidential nomination. Stevenson, however, asked Democratic delegates July 11, immediately after Eisenhower's nomination, not to put his own name in nomination [see p. 120J]. He said in Camp Riley, Minn. July 13: "For the last time, I am not going to run." Asked by a reporter what he would do if drafted, he said, jokingly: "I'd shoot myself." [See p. 208F]

Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Frank E. McKinney said in Chicago July 15 that, in view of a recent conversation with Pres. Truman, he would consider it his duty to stop any movement to draft the President. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) said in Washington July 16, however, that he still thought the Democrats would renominate Mr. Truman. [See p. 193B-C]

Meantime it was reported July 16 that the President had spread word that he would not actively fight against the Presidential nomination going to Vice Pres. Barkley but opposed it because he thought Barkley, 74, too old. [See p. 217L]

The 28-vote Virginia Democratic delegation, previously considered certain to be pledged to Russell, was sent to the convention uninstructed July 17 in retaliation for Russell's remark July 16 that the Taft-Hartley law should be repealed. (Russell had voted to pass the law over Pres. Truman's veto.)

Byrd Wins Primary. Sen. Harry F. Byrd, 65, defeated Col. Francis Pickens Miller, 57, for renomination to the Senate in a Virginia Democratic primary July 15. [See p. 184F-J]

Montana Primary. State Sen. J. Hugo Aronson defeated R.R. Comm. Leonard C. Young in Montana's GOP gubernatorial primary July 16. Gov. John W. Bonner was renominated by Democrats without opposition. [See Vol. X, p. 368H; VIII, 357D]

Marriner S. Eccles, ex-Fed. Reserve Board chrmn., announced July 12 his candidacy for the Republican nomination for U.S. Senator from Utah, opposing Sen. Arthur V. Watkins in a primary to be held Sept. 9. [See Vol. XI, p. 424J]

LABOR

Steel Talks Fail. New negotiations to end the steel strike were started by representatives of the industry & of the CIO steelworkers in Pittsburgh July 15, ended in disagreement the same day. The resumption of talks had been ordered by Actg. Defense Mobilizer John R. Steelman July 14. Meetings July 10-13 had also failed. Pres. Philip Murray of the CIO United Steelworkers charged in a letter to Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery July 8 that the "Big 6" steel companies were violating anti-trust laws by a "combination & conspiracy" to coerce smaller companies not to settle. The union, however, signed up the American Chain & Cable Co. July 7, the Granite City Steel Co. July 11. The strike, which was costing $40 million a day in lost wages & output, reached its 46th day July 17. Lost steel production then amounted to some 14 million tons valued at about $1.6 billion. Hardest hit by the steel shortage was the auto industry; its unemployment passed the 300,000 mark July 14 when Chrysler laid off 55,000 of 70,000 hourly rated employes. Michigan joblessness caused by the strike was estimated at 240,000 July 16, highest figure since Nov. 1949 when a steel strike boosted the state's unemployment to a record 280,000. [See p. 207J-M]

Bus Strike Ends. A 127-day strike of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry. Co., longest U.S. transit walkout, ended July 14 after 1,846 AFL bus drivers & mechanics won assurance that all would be rehired according to seniority. They settled for a 15¢ raise in the $1.559-an-hr. scale. [See p. 175J]

Air Labor Board Named. A Trans World Airlines strike, scheduled for July 10 by the AFL Flight Engineers, was put off for at

least 60 days by Pres. Truman's action July 9 in creating an emergency board to investigate. The engineers want a raise that will bring their pay up to about 65% of the wages of their planes' captains or pilots. [See p. 73B]

Textile Pay Cut. 13,000 members of the CIO Textile Workers got an 8½¢ cut in hourly wages under an arbitration award made by Prof. Walter Gellhorn in Boston July 16. They worked in New Bedford & Fall River, Mass. cotton & rayon mills which in better times employed 25,000 workers. An arbitration board in Philadelphia July 16 ordered a 7.7¢ cut in the $1.40 hourly scale of 7,000 members of the same union employed in 5 Bates Mfg. Co. cotton plants in Maine. The companies said the cuts were too small for them to compete successfully with Southern mills employing cheaper labor. [See Vol. XI, p. 388N]

ARMED FORCES

Supercarrier Keel Laid. Top AF brass failed to appear, although invited, at keel-laying ceremonies for the supercarrier *Forrestal* in Newport News, Va. July 14. A supercarrier keel laid more than 3 years ago was used for the superliner *United States* after armed forces cut-backs halted construction of the naval vessel. [See p. 220M; Vol. XI, 243K; IX, 133P]

1,238-Mph. Record. Navy Secy. Dan A. Kimball confirmed in Los Angeles July 16 that the Navy D-558-2 Skyrocket achieved a record speed of 1,238 mph. (about twice the speed of sound) last Aug. 15, record altitude of 79,494 ft. Aug. 7. It was piloted by Bill Bridgeman near Edwards AF Base, Calif. [See p. 210L-M]

(Paratrooper Neal Stewart, 27, of Birmingham, Ala. set a world's record of 124 chute jumps in one day at Grand Prairie, Tex. July 5. Previous mark: 123.) [See Vol. X, p. 216L]

Mobilization Report. $8 billion was spent on U.S. military procurement & construction during Apr.-June, the Office of Defense Mobilization said in its 6th quarterly report July 3. Actg. ODM Dir. John R. Steelman revealed that the 20% increase over Jan.-March was almost entirely in modern, complicated weapons, such as the M-47 medium tank & B-47 Stratojet, both in quantity production after having the "bugs" worked out of them. He said Western European NATO nations expect to spend $11-12 billion on defense next year. [See p. 207M]

Other Equipment. The new 48-ton Patton 48 medium tank, named in honor of the late Gen. George S. Patton Jr., was demonstrated in Newark, Del. & Livonia, Mich. July 1. It carries a 90-mm. gun and .30 & .50 caliber machine guns. [See p. 121B-C] . . . The Senate Appropriations Com. reported June 27 development of an Army radar device that can track enemy mortar shells to their source by computing trajectory. [See 153C]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Iranian Premier Quits. Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh resigned as Iranian Premier July 16 after he had failed to get the backing of Parliament & the Shah on plans to form a new Cabinet, be War Minister as well as Premier and exercise dictatorial powers for 6 months to cope with the economic crisis. Ahmad Ghavam es Sultaneh, 77, Premier during the 1946 crisis over Soviet troops in Iran [see p. 125G], was designated July 17 to form a new Cabinet and given the Chamber of Deputies' preliminary approval. Teheran reports said Mossadegh, as War Minister, would have sharply reduced Army expenditures to get money for other Govt. functions during the financial crisis brought on by idleness of the nationalized Anglo-Iranian oil industry. [See p. 191P]

Rumanian Premier Gheorghe Gheorghiu-dej, in a *Cominform Journal* article received July 12 in Berlin, said deposed Forgn. Min. Ana Pauker, with the help of other purged Cabinet ministers Vasile Luca & Teohari Georgescu, had committed 2 "crimes": helped wealthy estate owners sabotaging the collective farm system and formed her own organization inside the Communist Party. (Czechoslovak newspapers in Vienna indicated July 14 that the Czech Youth Org. had been purged. They also called for "fundamental reorganization" of the Communist Trade Union Fed.) [See pp. 218P, 211A] . . . **San Marino's** treasurer Luigi Gozi revealed July 3 that the tiny nation, only Communist Govt. in Western Europe, owed about $800,000, faced bankruptcy. He offered to settle a $1,170,000 war damage claim against Britain for about $70,000. [See p. 106L] . . . **Scandinavians** were enabled to cross their 4 national borders without showing passports when a pact between Denmark, Finland, Norway & Sweden on unrestricted travel became effective July 12. [See Vol. X, p. 27F] . . . **Swiss** voters rejected in a referendum July 6 a Parliament-approved measure to raise $345 million for rearmament through increased income & beverage taxes. [See p. 130A]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina vs. U.S. A time bomb damaged the U.S. Info. Service Library in Buenos Aires at midnight July 8. The incident caused the U.S. to hold up announcement of a congratulatory message from Pres. Truman to Pres. Perón on Argentina's 136th Independence Day July 9. A "strong" diplomatic protest was registered July 14 against the bombing and a window smashing at the library June 25, when anti-U.S. leaflets were scattered in the library entrance. The Argentine Gen. Confed. of Labor sponsored a 9-hr. nationwide work holiday July 4 to protest the alleged refusal of "Wall St.-controlled publishing houses" to publish Eva Perón's book *The Reason for My Life* in the U.S. The State Dept. said Spanish-language copies were on sale in the U.S. The Argentine Congress had offered June 11 to have 100,000 English-language copies printed for free distribution to U.S. workers. Perón July 8 authorized erection of statues to his wife in Buenos Aires and all provincial & territorial capitals. She was reported critically ill July 17 from cancer. [See p. 178G-H]

Bolivia was notified July 9 that the American Smelting & Refining Co. would close its Coro Coro copper mine in 90 days because of "threatening actions" of Bolivian employes toward American personnel and diminishing ore reserves. [See p. 178H] . . . **Chilean** Congress' ratification of a U.S. mutual military aid pact was completed July 3. [See p. 114L-M] . . . **Cuba's** budget for the year beginning July 1: $314,285,931.63. [See Vol. XI, p. 198P] . . . **Ecuador** resumed diplomatic relations with West Germany July 16. [See Vol. II, p. 38J] . . . **Guatemala & Nicaragua** exchanged ambassadors July 15 for the first time in 5 years. [See Vol. XI, p. 303D] . . . **Peru & Cuba** signed a pact in Rio de Janeiro July 14 to resume diplomatic relations broken off in 1949. [See Vol. IX, p. 287L]

EDUCATION & RELIGION

School Funds Curtailed. Expenditures for public school systems in all U. S. towns of more than 2,500 dropped $6 (in purchasing power dollars) per pupil in 1950-51 ($223 from $229 in 1949-50), the U.S. Office of Education in Washington reported July 3. Education Comm. Earl J. McGrath called the curtailment "shocking," said "we cannot afford a further reduction in education standards." Per-pupil costs ranged from $84 to $425. 72¢-76¢ of each school dollar paid instruction costs, 3¢-4¢ administration, 10¢ plant operation, 5¢ maintenance; the rest was used for auxiliary services and fixed charges, such as retirement funds. [See pp. 171M, 131H, 35J-K; Vol. XI, 239F-G]

Catholics. *L'Osservatore Romano*, Vatican newspaper, July 15 attacked reports of anti-Protestant violence in Colombia as false, misleading and "pure anti-Catholic propaganda." The Evangelical Confed. of Colombia (17 Protestant denominations) reported July 5 on 28 cases of alleged persecution since May 1. [See p. 171K] . . . Seville Archbishop Pedro Cardinal Segura y Saenz defended his attacks on the Spanish Govt.'s "benevolence" toward Protestants July 11 as he issued the first in a series of "pastoral instructions" on controversial subjects. He said Catholics in Spain "must preserve (Catholic unity) even if it means shedding our blood." [See p. 146N] . . . 94 Catholic missionaries were expelled from Communist China in June, bringing the 1952 total to 696, the Hong Kong Catholic Center said July 1. The Catholic Forgn. Mission Society of America (Maryknoll Missioners) reported July 13: Of 130 Maryknollers in China before the Korean war, 18, including 3 women, still were there but imprisoned, under house arrest or otherwise restricted; 2 Mary-

knollers had been missing since their capture in Korea in July 1950. (The June 5 N.Y. *Times* listed 39 Americans still in Chinese jails—17 Catholic & 13 Protestant missionaries, 6 business men, 3 students.) [See p. 127A]

Installment financing for college educations was announced July 2 by the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J., which would provide a 4% loan, repaid over a 12-month period, to cover tuition and other fees. [See Vol. XI, p. 271J] . . . **Wellesley College** Pres. Margaret Clapp was elected president of a 44-nation conference on education for women at its first session July 7 in Geneva. [See Vol. X, p. 119N] . . . **Dr. Lily Ross Taylor,** retiring dean of the Bryn Mawr College Graduate School, received the 10th annual $2,500 achievement award of the Amer. Assn. of University Women June 20 for her contribution to the advancement of learning. [See Vol. XI, p. 136A]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Philatelic Awards. 4 U.S. stamp collectors won top awards at the Intl. Stamp Exhibition in Utrecht, Holland (closed July 6): Dr. Clarence W. Hennan of Chicago, gold medal for Latin-American rarities; Mrs. Louise Hoffman of New York, silver windmill for rare airmail issues; Dr. F. L. Reed of New York, silver cup for 1852 Netherlands' stamps; Natl. Philatelic Museum of Philadelphia, special medal for a display of world stamps. Best entry award went to Jan Poulie of Amsterdam, Holland for an exhibit of first Netherlands' stamps. The 1,000-frame show commemorated Holland's first issue of adhesive stamps in 1852. [See Vol. VI, p. 273M]

NEW BOOKS

ACROSS TO NORWAY, by David Howarth. Operations by Norwegian fishermen based in Shetland Islands against Nazi occupiers of homeland during World War II. May 22. (Sloane, 286 pp., $3.75)†

A CREED FOR FREE ENTERPRISE, by Clarence R. Randall. Inland Steel president advises U.S. business. June 12. (Little, Brown, 177 pp., $2.75)†

DEFENSE OF FREEDOM, by editors of La Prensa of Buenos Aires. Newspaper's losing fight vs. Perón. June 26. (John Day, 315 pp., $4)† [See 98F]

FPA'S BOOK OF QUOTATIONS, edited by Franklin P. Adams. From lengthy subtitle: "A new collection of famous sayings, reflecting the wisdom and wit of . . . past & present." May 22. (Funk & Wagnalls, 944 pp., $5.95)†

HEAVEN AND EARTH, by Carlo Coccioli. Work of priest in Italy during Mussolini regime & Nazi occupation. July 15. (Prentice-Hall, 320 pp., $3.50)*

INDIAN SUMMER, by Robert Sylvester. Middleaged nightclub owner's love affair with young model. July 7. (Random House, 310 pp., $3)*

JOURNEY TO THE FAR PACIFIC, by Thomas E. Dewey. New York Governor reports observations during 1951 tour of Far East, defends U.S.-UN intervention in Korea, urges strong collective defense movement in Far East against Communists. BOMC choice. July 14. (Doubleday, 335 pp., $4)† [See p. 224B; Vol. XI, 333E]

LAMENT FOR FOUR VIRGINS, by Lael Tucker. 4 women vie for young minister, defy matriarchs of Georgia town. July 14. (Random House, 368 pp., $3.50)*

MISS ABBY FITCH-MARTIN, by Kataryn Loughlin. Woman's lifelong campaign of vengeance against hated stepmother & latter's granddaughters. July 11. (Coward-McCann, 179 pp., $3)†

ONE OF THE FIFTEEN MILLION, by Nicholas Prychodko. USSR exile's story of imprisonment in Siberian labor camp. July 10. (Little, Brown, 236 pp., $3)†

THE TROUBLE WITH CINDERELLA, by Artie Shaw. Bandleader's disappointment in achieving ambition to become King of Swing. May 23. (Farrar, Straus & Young, 394 pp., $3.75)† [See p. 212N-P]

*Fiction †Non-fiction

NEW YORK THEATER

OF THEE I SING closed July 5 (72 performances). [See p. 148B]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Prices. Most fresh & processed fruits & vegetables were decontrolled July 14 to comply with new U.S. economic control legislation although Price Stabilizer Ellis G. Arnall said they were likely to rise. The decontrolled items were said to account for 20% of the weekly food budget, 7% of all weekly expenditures of the average U.S. family. [See p. 208J]

Materials. 80% of all copper & aluminum users were exempted from direct allocation controls on those metals by the Natl. Production Authority effective July 1. The NPA rejected July 14 a Ford Motor Co. request that automakers be allotted materials on the basis of their July 1949-June 1950 production level, not that of the 1947-49 period. Chrysler and several smaller auto firms opposed the request. [See pp. 207J-K, 138J]

Stockholders total about 6.5 million in the U.S., account for about 5 million publicly-held shares of stock in 16,665 issues, the Brookings Institution reported June 30 after a survey. It said 76% of the public shareholders earned less than $10,000 a year after taxes. [See p. 67B]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended July 12

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	$23,347,000,000	$23,346,000,000	$21,757,000,000
Currency circulation	$29,148,000,000	$29,180,000,000	$27,893,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$20,567,000,000	$20,784,000,000	$19,153,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,682,283,957	$11,052,011,207	$7,780,808,597
England note circulation (£)	1,465,381,000	1,451,815,000	1,365,494,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	5,099,410	5,303,230	5,440,840
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	150.81	151.11	141.13
Bond sales	$12,541,200	$13,165,200	$12,344,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	99.13	99.20	98.38
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	64,347	79,986	110,127
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,102,450	6,153,050	6,168,800
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,670,000	7,880,000	10,481,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]6,452,959,000	7,317,817,000	6,077,077,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]447,396	649,172	588,246
	June	**May**	**June 1951**
Steel output (tons)	[e]1,639,000	8,201,000	8,662,349
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.53	$2.50⅛	$2.69
Corn (bu.)	$2.09⅝	$2.07	$2.03¼
Cotton (lb.)	$.4045	$.406	$.4217
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.51	$6.45	$6.92
Consumers' price index	**May 15**	**Apr. 15**	**May 15, 1951**
(BLS, 1935-39=100)	189.0	188.7	185.4
Foods	230.8	230.0	227.4
Apparel	202.3	202.7	204.0
Rent	141.3	140.8	135.4
Weekly whlsl. commodity	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	[d]110.7	110.7	114.2
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	[b]79	91	75
Failures (July 3)‡	131	163	129
Personal incomes (annual	**May**	**Apr.**	**May 1951**
rate, in millions)§	[f]$263,500	$262,500	$251,500
Mfrs.' inventories (millions)§	$42,500	$42,742	$38,300
Mfrs.' sales (millions)§	$22,400	$22,672	$22,600
Imports (millions)§	$834.8	$931.8	$1,017.7
Exports (millions)§	[r]$1,461	$1,330.9	$1,354.3

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, July 2 [b]July 5 [c]June 28 [d]July 8 [e]Steel strike cut Jan.-June output to 45,028,660 net tons, compared with 52,303,985 tons Jan.-June, 1951. [See p. 225N] [f]$1,678 a person a year [r]Record

OBITUARIES

Hans Bartsch, 68, German-born N.Y. theatrical agent & producer (*The Merry Widow, Madame X*); July 10 in Bullville, N.Y.

Henrik Bergh, 73, Norwegian Supreme Court counsel who defended Vidkun Quisling in 1945 trial for treason during World War II; death reported July 15 in Oslo. [See Vol. V, p. 343P]

Dr. Fritz Brockhaus, 78, German publisher of reference works; death announced July 12 in Weisbaden.

Gregory Duncan (Don) Cameron, 58, trainer of Miche, Count Fleet, other star race horses; July 10 in Pasadena, Calif.

Arthur B. Carles, 70, pioneer in modern art movement in U.S.; June 18 in Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Luigi Fagioli, 54, Italian auto racer; June 20 in Monte Carlo of injuries suffered in crash during practice run May 31.

Stuyvesant Fish, 69, retired stock broker; June 26 in New York.

Harry Harkness Flagler, 81, leading patron of old N.Y. Symphony, present Philharmonic-Symphony; June 30, New York.

Capt. Ragnar T. Freng, 52, pilot of first U.S. commercial passenger flight (Fla. Airways, 1922); July 9, Palo Alto, Calif.

John Murray Gibbon, 77, Canadian novelist, historian, musician, artist; July 2 in Montreal.

Archer Gibson, 76, organist noted for recitals in wealthy New York homes in pre-radio era; July 15 in Lake Mahopac, N.Y.

Mrs. Calouste Gulbenkian, 77, wife of Armenian-born British "mystery" oil man said to have $700 million fortune, widely regarded as world's richest man; July 1 in Paris.

Salomon Grumbach, 68, French Socialist leader who represented France at League of Nations, UN; June 13 in Neuilly.

Richard Jack, 87, Canadian painter; June 30, Montreal.

Eliezer Kaplan, 61, Deputy Prime Min., ex-Finance Min., chief economist of Israel; planned worldwide fundraising drives and economic measures to support resettlement of Jews in Israel; native of Minsk, Russia; Palestinian since 1920; leader in Zionist campaign during 1920s-40s to establish Israel; died July 13 in Genoa, Italy after heart attack while enroute to Switzerland for rest. [See Vol. XI, p. 327B; XI, 115M-N]

John A. Latzer, 75, Pet Milk pres.; June 29 in St. Louis.

Arnold W. Lenz, 64, gen. mgr. of Pontiac Div. of Gen. Motors, and his wife, Amelia, 62; July 13 when their car crashed into a train near Lapeer, Mich.

Hubert B. (Dutch) Leonard, 60, California vintner, oldtime star AL pitcher for Detroit, Boston; July 11 in Fresno, Calif.

Dr. Robert C. McQuilkin, 66, founder-pres. of Columbia (S.C.) Bible College; July 15 near Asheville, N.C.

Praline (Janine Fagny), 29, Paris' favorite fashion model; June 24 in Neuilly, France of auto-accident injuries.

William Shroder, 75, Cincinnati lawyer, businessman, civic leader; July 11 in Cincinnati.

Norman Taber, 60, managing dir. of U.S. Council of Intl. Chamber of Commerce, expert on finance; July 15 in Orange, N.J.

Dr. Homer Bews Vanderblue, 63, Northwestern U. economist; July 12 in Evanston, Ill.

Moshe Wilbushewitz, 83, Russian-born food scientist who helped start oil products industry in Israel; July 15, Tel Aviv.

SPORTS

Air Racing. 6th annual $1,750 2,000-mi. All-Women Transcontinental (Powder Puff) Derby, Santa Ana, Calif. to Teterboro, N.J. July 4-9: won by Shirley A. Blocki & co-pilot Martha R. Baechle of Long Beach, Calif. with avg. speed of 104.052 mph., for $500. [See Vol. XI, p. 272D] . . . 1,200-mi. Women's Intl. Air Race, St. Augustine, Fla. to Welland, Ont. July 4-5: won by Betty Haas of Scarsdale, N.Y. with avg. speed of 109 mph. [See Vol. XI, p. 272D]

Auto Racing. $22,000 200-mi. Southern Speedway AAA race, Raleigh, N. C.: won July 4 by Troy Ruttman, of Lynwood, Calif. (unofficial avg. speed 89.10 mph.) for $6,000. [See p. 180C]

Baseball. Detroit first baseman Walt Dropo batted safely 12 straight times in games against New York July 14 & Washington July 15 to tie the major league record for hits in consecutive times at bat. [See p. 180D] . . . Burleigh Grimes became manager of the 4th-place Toronto Intl. League club July 15, replacing Joe Becker. [See p. 212J; Vol. XI, p. 296H] . . . Cleveland sold outfielder Pete Reiser to its AA Indianapolis farm club July 11. [See Vol. XI, p. 368H] . . . Lefthander Johnny Vander Meer, 37, pitched a no-hit game for Tulsa against Beaumont in the Texas League July 15. (He pitched 2 no-hitters in consecutive starts for Cincinnati in 1938.) [See p. 196L; Vol. XI, 320H]

Basketball Fixing. 11 confessed college basketball "fixers" received prison sentences July 2 in N.Y.'s General Sessions Court in New York. Sentenced by Judge Saul S. Streit: Joseph Benintende, 43, 4-7 yrs.; Jack West, 40, 2-3 yrs.; Jacob Rubinstein, 35, 2½-5 yrs.; Nicholas Englisis, 26, and Saul Feinberg, 26, indeterminate to 3 yrs.; Jacob Goldsmith, 32, two 2½-5 yr. terms, one suspended; Marvin Mansberg, 26, 9 mos.; Anthony Englisis, 25, Daniel Lamont, 44, Joseph Serota, 37, and Nathaniel Brown, 34, 6 mos. [See p. 140C]

Boxing. World welterweight title: retained July 7 in Philadelphia by Kid Gavilan (Geraldo Gonzáles), 26, of Cuba, in a technical knockout over previously-unbeaten Gil Turner, 21, of Philadelphia. [See Vol. XI, p. 408G]

Golf. Bobby Locke of South Africa won his 3d British Open title at St. Anne's-by-the-Sea, Eng. July 11 with 287, one stroke ahead of Peter Thompson of Australia. Locke also won the French Open in Paris July 15. [See p. 76B; Vol. XI, 224K] . . . Natl. Public Links title, Miami: won July 12 by Pete Bogan, 35, of South Gate, Calif. [See Vol. XI, p. 232H] . . . $15,000 St. Paul Open, St. Paul, Minn.: won July 13 by Cary Middlecoff of Memphis for $2,400. [See p. 52C; Vol. XI, 248C-D]

Hockey. The Cleveland Barons (Amer. Hockey League) were refused admission into the Natl. Hockey League July 2 on the grounds that the Barons had not met NHL financial requirements. [See p. 140E-F] . . . Ebenezer (Ebbie) Goodfellow resigned as coach of the last-place NHL Chicago Black Hawks July 7. [See p. 100J-K; Vol. X, 200H]

Horse Racing. $58,900 Brooklyn Handicap at Aqueduct, N.Y. July 12: won by Charfran Stable's Crafty Admiral, Eric Guerin up, for $41,700. [See Vol. XI, p. 232J] . . . $108,985 Arlington Futurity in Chicago July 12: won by Karl L. Martins' & W. N. McKinney's Mr. Good, Doug Dodson up, for $81,575. [See Vol. XI, p. 240J] . . . $137,100 Hollywood Gold Cup in Inglewood, Calif. July 12: won by Calumet Farm's Two Lea, Henry Moreno up, for $100,000. [See Vol. XI, p. 232J] . . . 1951 Preakness winner Bold was killed by lightning July 10 at Brookmeade Stables, Upperville, Va. [See Vol. XI, p. 168N]

Swimming. Gail Peters, 22, of Washington, set a new American women's 200-meter breast stroke record of 3:02.6 July 5 in Olympic tryouts at Indianapolis. [See Vol. X, p. 256E] . . . Florence Chadwick, 32, of San Diego, Calif., who twice swam the English Channel, quit within ¾ mi. of crossing the 21-mi. Catalina (Calif.) Channel July 4 after swimming 15 hrs., 50 mins. in the Pacific. [See Vol. XI, p. 296L]

Track & Field. Bob Mathias broke his 1950 world decathlon record (7,444 points) and became the first 4-time U.S. national decathlon champion July 2 when he scored 7,825 points in Olympic trials at Tulare, Calif. [See Vol. XI, p. 184L]

Yachting. First Bermuda-Halifax 750-mi. ocean yacht race, July 2-7: won by Canadian-owned *Wanderer IX.* [See p. 212L]

Ivy League colleges (Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Penn, Princeton, Yale) July 9 renewed their 1945 pact on athletic policies. The agreement reached by presidents of the colleges in a New York meeting: banned Spring football practice, post-season games & clinics; said every member must play each other member at least once in 5 years; officially called its members "the Ivy Group" for the first time. [See p. 60E]

MISCELLANEOUS

Heat & Storms. AP reported July 8 that an extended 100° heat wave in Europe had caused 200 deaths in West Germany, 200 in France, 30 in Italy. Tokio reported July 13 that 84 persons had been killed, 92 were missing & 94 injured the past week in rainstorms & landslides in western Japan. Typhoons in the Philippines July 2-3 left 10,000 homeless, 85 dead, 115 missing. [See p. 148N]

Michigan Warden Fired. Retired Marine Brig. Gen. Warren Julian Frisbie, 60, was dismissed as warden of Southern Michigan Prison (Jackson) July 10 for failure to control the jail after an April riot. State troopers fired on convicts there July 6 to end an outbreak in which 2 guards were held hostage [see p. 172J]. 38 prisoners in Concord (Mass.) Reformatory were subdued July 2 after holding 4 guards hostage in a 2-hr. riot. Guards, police & firemen fought rioting convicts at Ontario Provincial Reformatory (Guelph) the entire night of July 5-6 before forcing them to surrender toward dawn. [See p. 204J]

Plane Crashes. 21 persons were saved, 5 known dead & 13 missing in the crash July 11 of a Brazilian DC-3 in the Atlantic off Salvador, Brazil . . . A USAF B-50 bomber crashed & burned near Lakenheath, Eng. June 24, killing 11 crewmen . . . Maryse Bastie, pioneer French aviatrix & first woman to attain the rank of commander in the Legion of Honor, was killed near Lyon, France July 6 in the air-show crash of a Nord 2501 military plane. 4 others in the plane were also killed. [See p. 188L]

Married. Charlene Staffor Wrightsman & Igor Cassini, 36, society columnist "Cholly Knickerbocker" of the *N.Y. Journal-American,* July 5 in New York (his 3d, her 2d). . . . Mrs. John J. Raskob, widow of the financier, & John P. Corcoran, July 15 in Tucson, Ariz. . . . Millionaire Tommy Manville, 58, & dancer-TV writer Anita Francis Roddy-Eden, 29, July 10 in New Rochelle, N.Y. (his 11th marriage, although he twice remarried exwives; her 1st). [See p. 140A] . . . Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, 28, Queen Elizabeth II's cousin, & Angela Dowding, 33, socialite ex-actress, July 15 in London. 13th in line to the British throne, Lascelles works for an auto firm. [See p. 42A-B] . . . Vermont-New Hampshire publisher William Loeb, 46, & Nacky Scripps Gallowhur, July 15 in Reno (2d for both).

Divorced. Jeanne Cole, 39, from screenwriter Lester Cole, 48, July 9 in Hollywood. Cole was one of 10 writers who refused to tell a Congressional committee in 1947 whether they had been Communist Party members. [See p. 7P; Vol. X, 206P]

Denise Darcel, 26, Parisian singer & actress, became a U.S. citizen July 11 in New York. [See Vol. XI, p. 264P]